

**WE HAVE
BEST MEATS
in the city.**

**WE WANT
YOUR TRADE**

Let us supply you
a few days
and satisfy
you if it is
possible.



Tel.
251



**C. Q. Yee Hop
& COMPANY**

At Thrum's Book Store

Easter Cards and Novelties,
Society Stationery,
Best Typewriter Papers,
Many Books by Good Writers.

HAWAIIAN FOLK TALES—the only
collection of local legends, finely
illustrated, price \$1.75.

HAWAIIAN ANNUAL—the recog-
nized reference book of island in-
formation, price 75 cents.

**Mr. and Mrs. Hashimoto
MASSEURS**



**RHEUMATISM,
BRUISES,
SPRAINS,
TIRED**

**FEELING
and other ailments**

**QUICKLY
RELIEVED.**

444 KING STREET Telephone 504

Pure-Bred POULTRY FOR SALE.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS,
BROWN LEGHORNS,
ENGLISH DORKINGS,
BLACK MINORCAS,
ONE PEN BUFF WYANDOTTES,
WHITE ORPINGTON COCK—Crystal
strain.

EGGS from choice stock in season.
Address: W. C. WEEDON,
Box 658, Honolulu.

Iron Beds, Mattresses, Furniture.

Coyne Furniture Co., Ltd



Have you seen our new stock of

Belt Buckles and Pins?

They are elegant. Now on ex-
hibition in one of our windows.

J. A. R. Vieira & Co.
Manufacturing Jewelers,
113 Hotel St.

1908 STYLES

— And —
SPRING PATTERNS

NOW TO BE SEEN AT
W. W. AHANA & CO., LTD.

FASHIONABLE TAILORS

22 KING ST. Phone 525.

DRAMATIC READING OF JOB BEFORE COLLEGE CLUB

A Dramatic Reading of Job was given under the auspices of the College Club yesterday in the united parlors of the Marx and Brinckerhoff houses at the beach. A large audience was present and the players were in costume. The character of Job was taken with great dignity by James Wilder. Following is the dramatic analysis and the cast:

PROLOGUE.

Descriptive reading.
Job and his messengers.
Job and his wife.
Job and his friends.

MAIN ARGUMENT.

The curse.
The three cycles of speeches.
The speech of Elihu.

EPILOGUE.

The voice of the Lord in vindication of Job.

THE CAST.

Job.....Mr. James Wilder
His Wife.....Miss Susan Clark
The Comforters:
Eliphaz.....Mrs. Augustus Knudsen
Bildad.....Mrs. Wiltur MacNeil
Zophar.....Miss Mabel Deane
The Young Man:
Elihu.....Miss Anna Tucker
The Messengers:
Miss Charlotte Dodge, Mrs. W. R. Farrington, Mrs. Grace Howells, Mrs. Richard Ivers.
Reader.....Miss Antoinette Foster

The Book of Job, one of the greatest of the world's dramas, was formerly held to antedate all other Biblical literature, but the newer criticism places its unknown author as late as Sophocles. It stands supreme among the pictures of an older world, with its large and stately leisure, its worship of God, untouched by priesthood or dogma.

From such a past and such a calm, it comes to the reader with something of a shock to hear those same passionate protests which today well up in many a heart before the darker experiences of life. For the problem of Job is the problem of human suffering and its appeal is universal.

The play falls into three divisions—prologue, main action, or rather argument, and epilogue. In the first, God, in the high council chamber of Heaven before the assembled Guardian Spirits

of all the worlds, puts to the test the question whether there be disinterested human righteousness, real faith in God, by permitting the spirit of the Earth to visit upon one God-fearing man all human ills except death. Job, an Arab Sheikh of vast wealth and princely life, by human violence and by a series of natural catastrophes, is swept bare of all his possessions, of his social honors, his children, and once the greatest of Arab princes, now he sits without the walls of the little village that clung to the skirts of his great home, a leper. To his wife, whom his disease has utterly crushed, he can still speak of faith in God in words of almost more than human dignity. To him come his three friends, princes and sheiks from afar. This ends the prologue.

The main argument follows as the three expound the very fundamental of their patriarchal faith, that God rewards the righteous with prosperity and punishes the wicked with adversity. With increasing vehemence, they urge repentance of sins they assume Job must have committed. Conscious of his own integrity, Job confronts their theory with the better facts, and from their conception of God struggles to lay hold on the Eternal Justice. But all this discussion is not in philosophic calm, but in the white heat of suffering human hearts, and the argument is broken by lyric outbursts, such as Job's wonderful lament, "O That I Were as in the days of Old," and by description of God in nature and human institutions. Before the torrent of Job's bitterness and the truth of his picture of human inequalities, his three older friends are silenced. After his solemn Oath of Innocence under the accusation of his friends, come the words of Elihu, a young man, who voices substantially the same belief as his elders. In the structure of the drama his lines serve to describe the approaching storm from which God speaks. God reads Job no answer to his private riddle of the universe, but from the fever of his pain sends him to nature, that he may know his own life is but a part of the larger mystery which yet is God's world.

The epilogue brings out the final vindication of Job, and shows the God of Job to be forever the God of the man who would see life steadily and see it whole.

The restoration of Job to more than his former prosperity rounds out the drama to its ripe fullness and leaves him in the glow of patriarchal peace.

The Chinese in Hawaii.

A few Chinese traders arrived in Honolulu at a very early time, buying the sweet smelling sandalwood of these islands. From that early trade the Chinese have always called Hawaii "the Mountain of the Fragrant Sandalwood." Those who remained in the islands at that early date mingled in a friendly way with the natives and were regarded by them with high esteem. They were always industrious and had a great respect for the laws of the country. The government at certain times asked for their help and advice concerning important matters. In case any Chinese man wished to marry a Hawaiian he was required to take the oath of allegiance. The first man to do so as far as the records tell was Ah Sing, who became naturalized in 1845. Nearly 800 Chinese have been naturalized under the Hawaiian government since that date. The mingling of the Chinese and Hawaiian has in almost every case produced very favorable results. The Chinese have always been ready to learn from their Hawaiian teachers, and have been glad to cooperate in any effort for the general good of the people.

From the very first, the presence of the Chinese has added character and stability to the population of these islands. The real immigration of the Chinese laborers to Hawaii began in the year 1852. Two years previous to this date, the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society was formed. One of its objects was to promote the cultivation of the lands in the islands. They realized that the native population was decreasing and felt the need of more laborers from abroad. They had great difficulty in securing any laborers from other than Oriental countries. So they turned their efforts toward China. The bark Thetis reached Honolulu on January 3, 1852, bringing the first company of Chinese laborers. The work of these men in the islands gave great satisfaction to the society and efforts were continued to secure more Chinese laborers.

The Chinese who came in these early immigrations, were largely Hakkas, some of them Christians from Hongkong. A number of men from the Heung Shan district, near Macao, were among the early arrivals and during the fourteen years following the beginning of this immigration about 1300 Chinese came to Hawaii. During the next nine years, from 1856 to 1874, there were 641 arrivals. The next twelve years 1875 to 1887 was the real period of Chinese immigration. During that time about 25,000 Chinese laborers arrived in these islands and during the same period more than ten thousand Chinese returned to their own country. Taking the whole period from 1852 to 1893 there were about 32,000 Chinese immigrants to Hawaii, and nearly 19,000 departures from Hawaii. This shows that although there was a wide open door, there was no great flood of Chinese labor. This makes it clear that the number who remained in the islands was less than half of the total number of immigrants.

THE CHINESE FAMILY.

One excellent feature in connection with the immigration of the Chinese to Hawaii was the fact that quite a large number of women were permitted to come. In the ten year period from 1884 to 1893, 2529 consular permits were issued to women and children. This permitting of the Chinese women to come to Hawaii has given to quite a large extent, the possibility of family life. Many tourists and travelers who visit Hawaii notice a difference be-

tween those living here and those on the mainland. As a matter of fact, the Chinese are the same class of Chinese, coming largely from the same locality; but the family life has had much to do with the true development of the Chinese in these islands. If, in the future, the Chinese should be allowed to come to these islands in limited numbers, they should be encouraged to bring their wives and their families. No country can really prosper that makes any laws to destroy family life. In seeking to develop the Hawaiian Islands along the line of American ideals, the matter of the family life must be carefully considered. The young people of these islands who have been reared in Chinese families and who have received an American education in the public schools are proving themselves able to become true American citizens.

HAWAII'S EXPERIMENT.

Hawaii should be the great experimental station of America. Here are gathered the people of many nations and they come in touch, for the first time, with this outpost of America's Christian civilization. What is to be the effect of this contact if it is made in a friendly spirit and on the basis of the true brotherhood of mankind? The effect will be a real benefit to both the East and the West. The fact that for many years the Hawaiian Government and the Hawaiian people have treated the Chinese with a spirit of justice and kindly consideration, has had much to do with the development of the Chinese now here. It is now America's opportunity to experiment, and with her splendid educational system aid and develop those who may come from the great empire of China. To permit a few more Chinese to come to Hawaii would but increase and make more valuable this important experimental station.

PRESENT CONDITIONS.

Today there are probably not twenty thousand Chinese in the Hawaiian Islands. Many of the older Chinese are returning to their own country which will constantly decrease the numbers here. A large part of this number are young children, so that the available Chinese labor supply of Hawaii is not over 8000 men. When one considers the fact that there are between 60,000 and 70,000 Japanese in the islands, it is easy to see that a larger proportion of Chinese would be of real benefit. We hear considerable today of Hawaii largely industries. The Chinese can largely aid in the continuance of these industries. On the sugar plantations the Chinese are considered by all to be among the very best class of labor. In the work of rice planting the Chinese are practically the only ones who can do this arduous work. They help in the culture of the banana and in setting out of the millions of pineapple plants that need attention every year. They are industrious, obedient to their employers, law-abiding, and thrifty. If allowed here in limited numbers, they can only be a real benefit to this American Territory.

E. W. THWING.

HILLO LAND SOLD.

A deed was filed for record with Registrar Merriam yesterday conveying to the Tropic Agricultural Company 37.22 acres of land in North Hilo for \$3065. The grantor is Maria de Silva Pasos. The Tropic Agricultural Company is a California corporation doing business in this Territory.



Economy in Clothes Price

Yet improvement in clothes looks.
Does this appeal to you this Spring, Sir?

We do not boast when we say that we can fit you better and cleaner and with more style than your tailor can. We utter only a clothing fact, for Stein-Bloch made our Spring and Summer styles.

And we can do all this at a saving to your finances that will surprise you.

M. McINERNY, LTD.

Last Week of a Big Sale Yee Chan's Nuuanu Street Store

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE NEXT SATURDAY.

Everything in it must be sold before then. No offer will be refused for any of the articles. Everything at your own price. Sale Imperative. No Reserve.

FANCY DRY GOODS BOOTS and SHOES FURNISHING GOODS

These are all of the same quality you find in our other store, but the price is different.

BUY WHILE YOU HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY. SALE WILL END SATURDAY APRIL 25TH. STORE WILL THEN CLOSE.

BIG FLEET COMMITTEE

(Continued from Page One.)

Alonso Gartley, chairman; A. Perry, W. A. Kinney, C. A. Long, E. C. Peters.

COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION.

To provide the visitors with information relative to accommodations, such as hotels, rooms, restaurants, reputable places of amusement, transportation and entertainment and rates and charges for the same.

C. H. Dickey, chairman; R. W. Shingle, L. A. Thurston, R. H. Trent, W. E. Wall, J. J. Williams, Hong Quon, C. L. Rhodes, Frank Harvey.

COMMITTEE ON CLUBS AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

To extend invitations to and care for visiting members of various clubs and organizations.

H. E. Cooper, chairman; R. R. Reidford, E. H. Paris, C. H. Cooke, H. C. Puffer, S. A. Walker, J. D. Tucker, W. L. Stanley, W. R. Farrington, J. M. Dowsett, L. L. La Pierre, A. E. Murphy, A. L. Clark, Frederick Waldron (K. P.), Dr. A. N. Sinclair, M. A. Silva, J. B. Rodriguez, W. L. Frazee, D. W. Anderson, A. G. M. Robertson.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION.

To provide for the comfort and convenience of the visitors generally in connection with transportation.

C. C. Ballentyne, chairman; Charles Bellina, B. F. Dillingham, J. C. Quinn, J. A. Kennedy, C. J. McCarthy, F. C. Smith, W. Thompson, E. J. Lord, W. H. Smith, L. Abrams, Capt. A. Soule, L. M. Whitehouse, George H. Henshall, J. B. Castle, F. E. Richardson, A. A. Young, Gus. Schuman, S. R. Jordan, Stanley Kennedy.

COMMITTEE ON HOTELS AND ACCOMMODATIONS.

To provide for accommodation and care of visitors during their stay.

Alexander Young, chairman; A. Hertsche, F. W. Everton, Harry Macfarlane Jr., A. J. Stout.

COMMITTEE ON COMMISSARY.

To provide suitable places, stands or booths for the entertainment of visitors who desire light lunches and soft drinks.

F. Dillingham, chairman; J. F. Child, George Rodlek, G. S. Waller, H. P. Roth, George Ashley, C. J. Campbell, Fred Macfarlane, John McCandless.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

To act in conjunction with all committees to give publicity to progress and events.

W. R. Farrington, G. C. Bockus, J. S. Stacker, J. W. Brewster, L. S. Conness, S. Sheba, Ho Fon, Solomon Hanohano.

COMMITTEE AT LARGE.

To render all possible assistance in a general way and be subject to call of special committees. P. C. Jones, chairman.

Adams, Andrew; Adams, W. D.; Arleigh, A. B.; Ashford, C. W.; Atherton, P. C.; Bradley, Capt.; Breckons, R. W.; Bon, Charles; Carter, C. H.; Campbell, A. N.; Cofer, Dr. L. E.

Sale of BOYS' CLOTHING

Boys' Wash Suits and all Wool Suits at Big Discount This Week.

WASH SUITS

\$1.25 value, price now 85c \$2.25 value, price now \$1.40
\$1.50 value, price now \$1.10 \$2.50 value, price now \$1.50
\$1.75 value, price now \$1.25 \$3.00 value, price now \$2.00

Stop in and see our line of Boys' Regatta Wash Suits. They are the very latest in the market.

A. BLOM Model Block
Fort Street

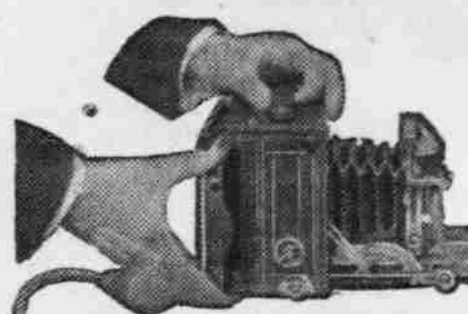
J. A. GILMAN

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT INSURANCE FIRE AND MARINE

Agent For

ARTHUR SEWALL & CO. Bath, Me.

PARROTT & CO. San Francisco.



PREMO POINTS

Every Premo bears the stamp of Premo superiority, for its particular grade, in Weight, Compactness, Simplicity of Operation, Convenience, and Price.

Every size. One Quality.

Honolulu Photo-Supply Co.

"Everything Photographic"
Fort Street.